UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Plaintiff,

Vs.

Vs.

NIRAV B. PATEL,

Defendant.

)

Cause No.

3:23-cr-30076-SPM-1

East St. Louis, IL

May 29, 2025

10:36 a.m.

Before the HONORABLE JUDGE STEPHEN P. MCGYLNN

TRANSCRIPT OF SENTENCING HEARING

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750 Missouri Avenue

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(Proceedings taken by machine shorthand; transcript produced by computer-aided transcription)

(In open court.)

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COURTROOM DEPUTY: Court calls Case No. 3:23-cr-30076, the case of the *United States of America v. Nirav Patel*. Case is called for a sentencing hearing.

Parties, if you would please introduce yourselves for the record.

MR. REED: Good morning, Judge. Peter Reed and Stephen Weinhoeft for the Government.

THE COURT: Good morning.

MR. WEINHOEFT: Good morning, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Good morning, gentlemen.

MS. FRETER: Good morning, Your Honor.

Kim Freter for Mr. Patel, who is also present along with the interpreter who we'll have swore in.

THE COURT: Swear in the interpreter, please.

(Interpreter sworn.)

THE COURT: All right. I see Mr. Patel has his hand up.

Mr. Patel, I'll give you a chance to address me in a moment.

Does the Government intend to call any witnesses or offer any further evidence in addition

to the victim impact statements that I received from some of the victims?

MR. REED: No, Judge. The victims have been informed of their right to be here. They wish they could but are not able to, so we will not be calling any witnesses or presenting any additional evidence.

THE COURT: All right. Does the defense intend to call any witnesses or offer any evidence?

MS. FRETER: Only Mr. Patel, Your Honor.

THE COURT: He wishes to address the Court?

MS. FRETER: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. Any objection to the pretrial investigative report?

MR. REED: No, Judge.

MS. FRETER: Your Honor, I did not file any written objections. Mr. Patel has now twice declined to go over the PSR with me. When I review the PSR, I don't find anything objectionable, but I do not have his thoughts and opinions on that, so I wanted to let the Court know.

THE COURT: All right. The Court will adopt the presentence investigative report as written. The defendant was found guilty on five

counts after trial by jury.

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Defendant was convicted in Count 1 of conspiracy to commit wire fraud, which has a statutory penalty of not more than 20 years in prison and a fine of up to \$250,000.

Counts 2, 3, 4, the wire fraud counts, also have a penalty of not more than 20 years' imprisonment and a fine of up to \$250,000.

Count 5, the illegal entry count, the defendant can be sentenced to no more than 6 months' imprisonment and fined no more than \$5,000.

The guidelines, as calculated by probation, suggest the guideline range with respect to Counts 1 through 4 is 87 months to 108 months.

Does the Government agree with that calculation?

MR. REED: Yes, Judge.

THE COURT: Does defense agree with that calculation?

MS. FRETER: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. And then with respect to the Count 5, there are no applicable guideline range. It just allows the Court to consider the nature of the offense and can sentence a maximum of six months' imprisonment, and that can

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be either consecutive to or concurrent with the sentences imposed by the Court on Counts 1 through 4.

Does the Government agree with that?

MR. REED: Yes, Judge.

THE COURT: Does defense agree with that?

MS. FRETER: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay. In addition to considering the advisory guidelines, I'm also to consider other sentencing factors under Section 3553(a). I'm directed to impose a sentence that is sufficient, but not greater than necessary, to comply with the purposes of our sentencing goals and criminal justice system.

I'm asked to consider the need for the sentence to reflect the seriousness of the crime, to promote respect for the law, to provide just punishment for the offense. The sentence should deter criminal conduct, protect the public from future crimes by this defendant, promote his rehabilitation. I must also consider the nature and circumstances of the offense, the history and characteristics of Mr. Patel, the need to avoid unwarranted sentence disparities among similarly-situated defendants and the types of

sentences that are available.

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At the time of sentencing, I follow a procedure in where I allow the defendant to address the Court, I then allow his lawyer to make argument, I then will allow the Government to make argument, and I will give the defense the last word.

But before we get to -- before we get to that, I did want to acknowledge that I had received from Mr. Patel while he was incarcerated a letter dated April the 23rd -- I'm sorry, a letter that we received April 23rd of this year, a one-page letter dated February 14, 2025. It is a handwritten letter. It is written in the English language, and it's signed by Mr. Patel. I have read that. The writing is cursive. Additionally, I received a four-page printed letter purportingly to be from Mr. Patel, and I have reviewed that. There is, finally, a two-page letter signed by Mr. Patel that I received at that same time. This is in cursive writing, and it is in English, so I have reviewed that.

I've also received a victim impact statement relating to the victim V.B. that reads as follows:

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It's hard to put into words what my mother has gone through as a victim of this scam. She honestly believed that she owed money from some sort of mistake and was working with officials to correct the problem. When she found out how she had been taken, she lost trust in institutions that are supposed to protect us. She also was afraid to answer her phone, check her email or answer the door. In short, she was afraid to be alone and had lost confidence in her ability to make decisions for herself.

Since then, I have -- since then, I have had to move my mother to a new residence, somewhere she feels safe. We have canceled her phone, changed her email accounts and canceled any credit card that they may have accessed. We have switched banks, put safeguards on all her accounts and frozen her credit to ensure her economic survival.

For me -- and this is written by V.B.'s daughter -- this has been a great deal of time spent handling problems. Times that would have gone otherwise into a day out with my mother has been spent on trying to safeguard her, reassure her and manage problems that keep popping up as a result of this scam.

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The damage done was more than just a loss of money. My mother went from a happy, confident, retired professional to someone who was willing —
I'm sorry, someone who was unwilling and unable to make a decision. She lost her willingness to travel, explore and enjoy life. I miss her spirit.
I know she is unable to reclaim it.

A letter from V.L. reads:

My life has been turned upside-down by the experience of this case. As a nurse, my life was based on trust, truthfulness and service to others. Now I'm left feeling betrayed by it all. I found myself distrustful of others, avoiding social contact of all kind. My free time was spent doing artwork, painting canvasses, decorative art and painting of murals. I no longer feel motivated to do these activities. Financially living in near poverty, very limited ability to afford more than necessities, not the life I worked to build and maintain. I must admit I feel rage and anger for those who chose to strip away the lives of others through their greed.

Victim V.B. lost and restitution will be ordered for V.B. in the amount of \$101,900; victim K.E. suffered a loss of \$29,000; and Victim V.L.

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suffered a loss of \$308,016.66; and the amounts that K.E. and V.L. lost will also be ordered as restitution.

All right. Mr. Patel, as I explained to you previously, this is your opportunity to tell me what it is you want me to know as I consider what are the appropriate sentence to impose, a sentence sufficient, but not greater than necessary, to accomplish the goals of sentencing.

THE DEFENDANT: This is my newspaper article in India, 2007. In that also with honesty and hard working. That's what my philosophy of life is. And that is written on the dollars only.

And second thing, I wrote a letter to the Prime Minister of India. I will return letter to my embassy, United, Washington, D.C., White House, news message from American media, CNN news media, and the Indian media. And all those places, what they were -- catch them, whatever I could do, I have done my efforts to catch them. The person is sitting in India, he's the son of a politician and that the -- my Prime Minister and that political group that person is.

THE INTERPRETER: Okay. Yeah. Because Judge needs to listen to what I am telling, okay?

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THE DEFENDANT: Whatever I could do, I've done all my efforts to catch them because I want to give full justice to these ladies, and I want to return the money to those ladies.

The guy who is sitting in Atlanta, my cousin, he's not picking up my phone itself. They killed my mother. My children's future has been ruined by them. I am also a family person, and I understand that, and I promise that, and -- and -- and, if they can be caught, if any honest officer is there then; and if nothing -- if nothing happens, then I'm ready to sell my body, and I want to give money to -- return the money back to them.

But I can give them the confidence that I do not belong to this gang, and I am not a member of them; and in this laws and the constitutional provisions, I am ready to do whatever -- even if I get killed or I die, I'm ready to do that.

Everything has been finished for my life. My house is ruined. So whatever you ask me to do, I am ready to follow your instructions.

And -- and -- and I called the Indian Embassy and I give all the details, and you can ask the Indian Embassy what I told them, all the details; and whatever you instruct me, I'm

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ready to do that. I am going to give my life, but I won't leave them alone. So for \$400 my life has been finished.

I would sell off my body and give money back to them, and you've got all the evidence there is, all the papers. You got all the evidence. I just need one -- I need one, one honest officer; and I'll return the letter to the FBI chief general. He is a person I wrote to help me, sir.

Whatever is your decision and the justice, I'm ready to accept it. My -- from my side, my defense lawyer never told them that this man is ready to help them to catch those people. There is no -- not a single evidence has been given to the jury from my side. My father is 80 years old, and is on -- today he is giving free services to elderly homes. My father is a rickshaw driver, and he's giving free services to the old people. is no bad reputation about me in India. There is not a single traffic ticket I have been given. have driven 9 million miles in India, and there is not a single crime committed there. I'm ready to sacrifice my life, but I won't live any one of them. I need one help, just one honest officer. I'm not making any jokes, sir. My mother died ten

months back until I'm not able to talk to my family. My wife's phone has been turned off.

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THE COURT: All right. Thank you.

THE DEFENDANT: I have been trapped into these people -- by these people. I'm giving promise to this country. Whatever it will be for, I will do for this country.

THE COURT: All right. Thank you. Counsel, argument?

MS. FRETER: I'm -- this is one of those cases I seem to have in front of you a fair amount where I'm relieved that it's the Court's decision, not mine, to decide on an appropriate sentence.

This Court has spent a lot of time with Mr. Patel both pretrial, during the trial, and I think is well versed and well aware of what Mr. Patel's circumstances are. He was on the stand, I think, for at least three hours, maybe more.

And in terms of 3553(a) factors, the Court is aware that Mr. Patel has been locked up for two years not speaking the language. The letters that the Court has received, it's my opinion, and based on conversation, that other detainees have helped or assisted Mr. Patel with those, that those aren't his exact words. He speaks with a lot of

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hyperbole, and that's not contained necessarily in those letters, there's different handwriting. His English has improved in those two years, but it's still very limited in that when we have conversations -- folks who speak two languages sometimes will start answering me back before the interpreter. Mr. Patel rarely, if ever, does that.

So I believe that he's tried to express to the Court again today that he feels very badly for these ladies. He said that he will give up his body and organ donation to pay the restitution. He's consistently offered to meet with the Government or sit down with the Government. Unfortunately, as time has gone on, his information that he would have isn't helpful, and there's not within the -- within the rubric of sentencing and the benefit from that, Mr. Patel has to accept responsibility. We had a trial and the Court has listened to him testify and knows where that's at.

I think that the Government would agree, and they can speak for themselves, Mr. Patel didn't financially benefit from this. The money went somewhere else. He was living very modestly and working. He didn't have a fancy car or a fancy residence. There's no indication that he was

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laundering Bitcoin or hundreds of thousands of dollars through his U.S. accounts and that he was not an organizer, leader of this scheme.

The Government's sentencing memo lays out good arguments for both general and specific These kinds of scams are horrific. deterrence. They're horrific generally; but they are also horrific when perpetrated by folks outside of the United States because it makes it incredibly unlikely that we're able to recover any restitution at all, and that -- just the vast scale of it, that there is a need for general deterrence as part of a sentencing consideration in that non-U.S. residents should not be imported, essentially, to carry out fraudulent schemes and that there has to be a deterrent generally to say to people back in India, or elsewhere, don't come to the United States to do this because you will end up with a prison sentence.

I don't know what, though, in our national conversation and as it relates to Mr. Patel, I don't know what that number is. As page 13 of the PSR points out, to keep Mr. Patel incarcerated in the Bureau of Prisons according to the AO estimate will cost approximately \$51,711 a year. So that's

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\$600,000 for, what is it, for 12 years which is, I think, what the Government is asking, which is more than the total amount of restitution in this case.

When part of the goal of sentencing is rehabilitation, reintegration into the community, which are good and lofty goals of incarceration, Mr. Patel is likely, upon his release, to be deported, and so he could contribute based on rehabilitation to the world, but he's not going to be contributing that rehabilitation to the United States at the cost of \$57,000 per year. I don't know -- what the Court gets to do -- what the balance is between the cost of incarceration, the cost of keeping him here year after year after year versus deportation. The current national conversation seems to be deportation is preferable than keeping people in this country, seems to be part of the, sort of, national conversation that's gone on since change of administration in January. Mr. Patel has been cut off from his family and has suffered great distress as this Court has seen, so he's been incarcerated for two years. I don't know a number for how much more that would be.

The Government is asking for sentence that is significantly higher than the guidelines. The

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guidelines are high as they are anyway because special sentencing factors, such as, vulnerable victims, the huge amount of loss have been baked in to the guideline calculation. If the victims were differently situated, if they didn't suffer significant financial hardship, all those kind of things, the guidelines would be lower, and the Court would be looking at a less range. So to advocate that this sentence should be so far above the guidelines based on the idea of general deterrence, as it relates to Mr. Patel, who is not an organizer, leader, or in charge and did not substantially benefit financially from this, seems excessive.

Mr. Patel would like to go home, and he was unable to, though, plead guilty and say that he committed a crime, and I think that he sincerely believes that he was a courier and that he did not intend to defraud these ladies out of all of this money, but this is one of those knew or should have known, sort of, cases that based on all the circumstances, that the types of folks that were giving him money and the circumstances and, certainly after the stop in Wisconsin, that that maybe should have been enough.

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So we leave it to the Court to have mercy and consider all of the factors and the need for both specific and general deterrence. Mr. Patel isn't going to do this again. He suffered enough. So I think the specific deterrence is satisfied by the two years that he's been incarcerated in the county jail. Thank you.

THE COURT: Thank you.

MR. REED: I'll step up here so the interpreter can hear me.

Judge, as defense counsel said, the Government is asking for a sentence of 144 months, which is 33 percent above the high end of the guidelines and comparable to what has been imposed in similar sentences both in this district and nationwide, and just three points under the 3553(a) factors in support of that.

First, Mr. Patel chose a side, and he chose the side of the fraudsters and criminals, and the fraudsters and criminals who prey on some of the most vulnerable people in our society. It's not an exaggeration to say that this case is about two Americas, right? The defendant chose a side when he came to the United States illegally. From there, he made his way to Atlanta to meet up with

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his cousin and his coconspirator Danny, and then moved to Chicago because that's where he could get a driver's license so he could start committing the fraud; and even at that early point -- there's really two possibilities.

Option one is that Patel came to the U.S., and he went to his cousin Danny because he specifically came here to commit this fraud, and there's some indicators of that here. He's a family member, he's entrusted by these criminals with large sums of money. Sometimes these runners, they work in pairs because of a lack of trust, hundreds of thousands of dollars at issue here, but Mr. Patel was trusted to work alone. He's not badgered even when he has hundreds of thousands of dollars sitting in his back seat because he is a family member and a trusted coconspirator.

The second option, even at this early point, is the story Patel told the agents, that at the very beginning he told his cousin Danny he wouldn't do this kind of work because he knew it was wrong. Even early on, "I won't do this kind of wrong. I do anything else. I won't do that package work because I know it's wrong."

Either way he knew what he was doing was

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wrong from the very beginning. He chose the side again when he began taking money from the victim, and we heard from the victim. We know what he saw. He saw elderly women. He saw that they had to come to him. It smelled bad in a hundred different ways. There's an elderly lady at an assisted living facility using a walker on oxygen carrying a box of gold bars. There isn't a language issue. It looks like crime anywhere. That's what it looks like, but he chose to keep doing that.

He drove hundreds of miles to keep doing it. He had them come to him. He parked out in the street after dark. He's scared. Multiple victims testified about how he would turn his head so they couldn't see his face. The victim in Wisconsin talked about how she couldn't find the car because it was parked across the street, down the street, and the lights weren't on because he didn't want to be caught. She had to call the coconspirator and say, "I can't find the car," and only then did he flash the lights so she could even find the car. These are abundant signs of a guilty conscious from the very start.

And then Mr. Patel chose a side when he was stopped in Wisconsin and questioned by

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If there's a come to Jesus moment in officers. this chain of events, it's that time. Officers ask him, "Why are you here?" And the answer is, "I came here to play music." That was a lie. When they pushed past that story, "Who sent you here to take the box from this woman?" "Well, I don't know. I just heard from them the last day or two." That was a lie. It was his own cousin, Danny, the one he had been living with. It was his friend Abhishek back in India. Those were the people that sent him there. He knew that, and he knew at that point that they were victimizing these women. chose not to tell the officers that. He chose not to tell them that he had been to that same house a week before. He didn't tell them about the victim in Indiana. He made a choice, he chose a side, and he chose the side of the fraudsters.

Now, after Wisconsin, just four months before he starts doing it again, he's laying low. Where is he? Is he at the address in Illinois that he gave to the officers in Wisconsin? No. He ran right back to his fellow criminals in Atlanta and is staying there.

And briefly, right here, I'd like to address a couple points about financial benefit.

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Sure, Patel wasn't the one with hundreds of thousands of dollars in his pocket, but he did financially benefit. He took a cut, he took his own cut out of the boxes, and the fact that he took his cut out of box that these women were giving him shows him he knew exactly what was going on. This isn't moving a package. You don't take a cut -- you know, if I order ten widgets from Amazon, I don't take two of them out as payment to deliver it. He knew exactly what was going on, and he took his cut.

And his financial benefit went well past that, right? He's new in the country. He gets a driver's license; he gets a car that was being paid for by Danny -- he testified to that -- he gets a place to live and lay low when he's in Atlanta and he gets a job. He gets all these things. There's an enormous benefit that goes well beyond the cash that he took out of the box, and I think that's important here.

So going back to Mr. Patel's choices, he lays low for four months and he makes another choice. He goes back to Chicago, and he keeps doing the same thing. And again, when you pull up in front of a house, you're doing the same thing,

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you see another old woman come out of the house with a box, you know exactly what's going on. You know you're doing the same thing again, and he chose to keep doing it. He picked a side, and he picked a side over and over again, and that shows what side he picked. So to come here at sentencing, to come here today, and say I'm not a part of this; of course, you're a part of this; you chose to be a part of this over and over again; and the question here today is as having chosen to be a part of this, what should be the consequences?

So defense counsel talked briefly about the cost of incarceration, and I'd say a couple things about this. First, as she said, Mr. Patel wants to go back to India. Deportation now is rewarding this behavior. It's the opposite of deterrence, right? It's if you go over, you get caught, you get sent back, you're fine, no big deal, we're going to cut you loose. That's a problem. That's a huge deterrence problem to have that -- to take that approach.

And the other side of this is if a U.S. citizen were here and did these same acts, he or she would go to prison and go to prison for a long time, and there's a question about whether we're --

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whether we're treating Patel better than an

American who would have committed the same acts if
we are not giving him the same prison sentence.

So let's talk about the other side of the victims, and, Judge, I was going to read the victim impact statements, but you already have so I won't. Given their age and their geographic distance, it was difficult to get them here for trial, let alone back for sentencing. One thing we received -- we received that second victim impact statement yesterday, and the reason is because that victim, her phone doesn't receive calls. She turned it off so she can only make calls and can't receive calls. She doesn't trust people. It's a great irony in these cases that we, as prosecutors, and agents, as law enforcement, just deal with incredible roadblocks in reaching victims because they don't trust anybody who comes to them saying that they're law enforcement. They don't take phone calls. They don't answer the door because they have lost trust in the society around them.

So the victims -- you read the numbers, you read the victim impact statement. Victim V.L. was a retired nurse, she moved from Arizona to Indiana, and was staying at the assisted living

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facility there at Christina House. She lost over \$300,000. Victim K.E. in Merrill, Wisconsin, she worked at a 3M plant for many years and then hung wallpaper before retiring. She lost a lot of money. Victim V.B. was a SIUE physics professor, she was chair of the physics department, who lived in Edwardsville, and the impact on these individuals, it goes far beyond financial. It's the psychological impact of what this scheme did to them.

The conspirators carefully isolated them by staying on the phone all the time, by making sure they didn't tell anybody, by threatening them with prosecution of their friends and family if they did tell them what was going on, by having them drive all over the place to use these Bitcoin machines.

One thing I find very telling in this case is only one of the three victims was able to figure out how to use a Bitcoin machine, and that's why folks like Mr. Patel are so essential to this scheme's success. At the end of the text messages with the Edwardsville victim, she says a few things that I think are very telling of her mindset at that point. She says, "I'd be better off behind

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bars." She says, "I'm home and not looking forward to anything." That's where she was at; and when her daughter sent that victim impact statement, she said, "It's hard to convey what has been lost as the scam precipitated her total loss of self." I think that accurately summarizes the impact of this scam on these victims. It's hard to -- it's hard to put into words. It's enormous.

So Section 3553(a) entrusts this Court to impose a sentence that reflects the seriousness of the offense and its impact on the victims to community, and there is just no doubt that that calls for an above-guideline sentence here.

Section 3553(a) also instructs the Court to look at deterrence and the need to protect the public from future crimes, and I lay this out in the memo, so I'll be brief, but I'd cite an article, it's called, "Imposter Scams" by Professor Freeman, where he describes these imposter scams as public enemy number one. This is the most common type of consumer fraud against Americans surpassing even identity theft now, and this is only going to increase more as baby boomers retire, age and become more susceptible to these type of schemes. It's not a surprise that this has taken off just as

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baby boomers hit their 70s and 80s. There's an enormous jump if you look at the FTC data at 2014 and 2015 and this is just sky rocketing. And why? Because you have more victims with easy access through the Internet and through phones to be scammed like this. In 2024 alone, the FTC received 845,806 reports about imposter scams. That's people like these victims. As I said in the memo, that's filling Busch Stadium 19 days in a row, and that's just one year.

THE COURT: Which the Cardinals can't do this year.

MR. REED: Which the Cardinals can't do this season. Perhaps I should've just used Notre Dame stadium and said nine or ten days, but it's just an incredible number, 845,000, \$2.95 billion in fraud -- billion dollars in fraud annually, just incredible numbers; and this is the kind of case where deterrence, this makes a huge difference; even a little bit would make a big difference; and there's reasons, I think, to think here that deterrence is particularly important.

And, again, this is laid out in the sentencing memo, but what you need here is a choke point. A choke point for this scheme is people on

the ground in the U.S. It's easy to scam someone from India, but it's a lot harder to get the money if there's not someone not here willing to take it out of their hands. We know that from what we saw here. Only one of the victims was able to figure out how to use the Bitcoin machine. The other two, they needed someone they trusted to go to their house, look them in the eye, and take their money from them. That person was the defendant here; and if we can prevent the next Nirav Patel from being willing to engage in this scam through deterrence, that's a huge, huge deal when it comes to protecting victims.

There's good reason to think that that choke point is important. We can see that here. They're necessary to the scheme's success, as I just said. They're a scarce resource. Patel was covering a three-state range: Wisconsin, Indiana, all the way down here to St. Louis. It's a 240 mile-circle big. It's a big area where they had one guy. If he wasn't there, they would have stopped with the Bitcoin.

And I think there's an amplified deterrence message here. You have a proud Indian-American immigrant community. If you look

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at the citations in the footnotes, these cases are covered closely for that very reason. They all know and amplify the deterrent message that this Court wants to send through the media. That's the way this works. You reach the people who need to hear it, and you do that through general deterrence.

So for all these reasons, we're asking for a sentence of 144 months, which is 33 percent above the guideline range, with 6 months concurrent on the immigration count. As I said, this is very similar to Judge Dugan's departure in a similar case, which was affirmed on appeal, because of the victim impact.

THE COURT: Wasn't his sentence 72 months?

MR. REED: It was a different -- it was a different month number. He varied 40 percent up, however, Judge; and the guidelines are there for a reason, right, because the guidelines reflect other factors in this case that were not present in that case. Not only a dollar figure but acceptance, obstruction, and a number of other factors. So a similar percentage increase here, I think, is more than warranted for that reason.

THE COURT: So Mr. Patel has said in court

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here today, in open court previously, that he would be happy to cooperate, to assist the Government in catching the people that he thinks are more culpable than he. What would be the procedure, going forward, if he were to cooperate and provide substantial assistance?

MR. REED: Judge, there was a time for that and this isn't it. The time for that was two years ago when he was arrested, and I can tell you why. There's a finding in the PSR and adopted by this Court that Mr. Patel took the stand and lied. He's worthless as a witness. I can't use him. I can't put someone on the stand who chose to take the stand, lie to this Court about his own role, and leading to a finding of obstruction of justice. I can't use him as a witness, credible witness, in front of a jury. I wish I could.

THE COURT: Counsel?

MS. FRETER: I'll pick off with Judge
Dugan's case. I think that citing to this Court
the idea that under certain circumstances it is not
error to go above -- or a certain percentage above
a guideline sentence is fine; but as this Court
knows, each case has its own specific things and
that, as the Government just said, the factors in

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this case, vulnerable victim, substantial hardship, those are baked into these guidelines where maybe they weren't in Judge Dugan's case, but those considerations are already baked in, and that's the amount of loss. That's why the guidelines are high.

In terms of a deterrent, 87 to 108 months is the guideline sentence. That is a significant time in the Bureau of Prisons, it's not a slap on wrist, it's not probation, it's not you did your two years in the county jail; go back to india. That's a lot of time. Even a 60-month sentence, five years, is a substantial time.

In term of a deterrence, the perception that people who, quote/unquote, "commit white collar crime" just get probation or they go to club fed or something like that, that's not Mr. Patel's situation. He's not going to be -- based on the amount of loss and all of the circumstances, you know, a guideline sentence is significant, it's not minimal, and because the circumstances of this case as they relate to Mr. Patel are baked into the guidelines, a 30 percent above-guideline sentence is -- based on the idea that these scams hurt people, which they do -- crime hurts people. We

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have the death penalty as a deterrent; still, we have murders. I mean, it's -- a prison sentence in BOP, under all of these circumstances, even a guideline sentence, is significant. It is a specific and general deterrent, and it reflects the seriousness of the offense.

There is nothing Mr. Patel can do at this point to make these ladies whole. The harm is done. It is irreparable. After the sentencing, to the extent that the Government wanted to listen to him, he would be able to talk to them, which might make him feel better, but, you know, his information is stale; and as the Government said, they can't use him as a witness. Any search warrant would have to give -- would have to include that there's been an obstruction finding based on that, so it hurts them in terms of future prosecution. Not to say that they couldn't use the information to do something, but it's unlikely to result in a sentencing Rule 35 or other matter.

So again we ask the Court to, as it always does, consider Mr. Patel and the 3553(a) factors as they relate to him and his specific circumstances and his specific factors in sentencing.

THE COURT: Mr. Patel, I've given you a

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chance to address the Court; and from the beginning, you've maintained your innocence. From the beginning, you've told me that you were, essentially, an unwitting participant in this.

That's a lie. You were on the cell phone constantly telling the scammers where you were, sending them pictures of what your MapQuest was showing, where you were, how much longer. When you picked up the money, you sent photos showing that you picked up the money, lots of money, gold bars.

Now, these scammers had this incredibly sophisticated plan, and what you want me to believe is they're going to take some down-on-his-luck impoverished guy and say drive there, pick up all this cash and then don't flee with it; don't say, hell, I'm going to drive to California, I don't have to give it to these people. They knew you so well that once you sent them pictures that you had the money, they didn't ask you are you en route back to give us the money, they didn't ask you show us where you are, show us you're going to Chicago as opposed to Miami Beach. You knew where to go. There's no communication to say show up at this address and give it to the guy wearing a brown hat. You knew exactly where to go, you knew exactly who

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to give it to, and when you were asked about all that, you were purposely evasive.

Your comment to your cousin Danny is telling. You didn't want to do the package stuff because that's the guy that gets caught, that's the guy that gets left holding the bag. You did it anyway. You made repeated references to your sick mother and your family, and I think it's reasonable to conclude that you had the expectation that the people in India were going to be providing money to your spouse to pay for your children, to pay for your mom's surgery, and, ironically, they have abandoned you. They have abandoned you, and so they have scammed you like you scammed these victims.

You know who these people are, and you knew who the victims were to be, and you knew how vulnerable they were, and you didn't care. You asked me for mercy that you did not extend to these poor people.

No, sir. You were allowed to address the Court. You have sent me letters. We are beyond that stage. For the record, he was raising his hand wanting to speak.

There's a lot of truth to the Government's

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argument that these very sophisticated, international scams need one thing for them to pull it off, to be successful, they needed the guys like you. I will go hundreds of miles, pick up the money, I will drive it back to god knows where to give it to the people who are part of this scam. You're not going to give all that money to a stranger, because, if you were, you would have just kept it yourself. So the fact that your fellow conspirators have abandoned you and, no doubt, laugh that poor Nirav has to pay the price when they got all the money, but you're going to have to pay the price.

I find the Government's recommendation of 144 months appropriate. I'm going to sentence you to prison for 144 months on Counts 1, 2, 3 and 4. Those terms will run concurrent with each other. With respect to Count 5, I'll impose a term of three months, but I will run that concurrent with the sentence for Counts 1 through 4. I'm not going to impose any supervised release because I anticipate you will be deported to India upon serving your time in prison. I am not going to impose a fine. I am going to order a restitution in the total amount of \$438,916.66, and I'm going

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to order that you pay a special assessment of \$100 on counts -- each count of 1 through 4 and a \$10 assessment on Count 5 for a total guideline -- a total special assessment of \$410.

This is a terrible crime, and that's the problem with being part of a conspiracy. When you're part of this conspiracy, you're responsible for the worst part of it. If this is were a bank robbery and you said I'll be the escape driver, I'll wait out in the car, if one of your conspirators shoots the bank teller and kills her, that's the felony murder rule. You can be charged with her murder because you were part of a crime.

This is -- it's a tough sentence. I understand that. It's a tough sentence for a very terrible crime.

You have the right to appeal your conviction. You have the right to appeal your sentence if you believe it was illegally or incorrectly imposed. You can appeal your conviction -- I'm sorry. Any notice of appeal must be filed within 14 days of the entry of a judgment or within 14 days of the filing of a notice of appeal by the Government. If requested, the clerk will prepare and file a notice of appeal on your

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behalf. If you cannot afford to pay the cost of an appeal or for appellate counsel, you have the right to apply for leave to appeal in forma pauperis.

That means that your financial situation is such that you don't have the money to pay for an appeal, and it would be unfair to try to force you to come up with money to vindicate your rights. On appeal, -- I'm sorry. You can apply for leave to file appeal in forma pauperis, which means you can apply to have the Court waive the filing fee. On appeal you may also apply for court-appointed counsel.

This is a sentence in which you lose just about everything, but it's the sentence you imposed on the victims of this crime.

So anything else for the Government?

MR. REED: No, Judge.

THE COURT: Anything else for defense?

MS. FRETER: No, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Oh, there is a pending Madison County case. Do we have any understanding of what's going to happen because --

MR. REED: I will alert Madison County of the sentencing today.

THE COURT: All right. Because this -- it arises out of the charges -- I mean, it's the same